

# HOME JOURNAL.

WM. J. SLATTER, Editor.

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Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1883.

## Editorial Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, '83.

I arrived at this peculiar city last Saturday night, about the hour when "churchyard yawn"—when poor, brilliant Edgar A. Poe saw the raven upon the bust of Pollo. Next day was Sunday, but a stranger would not have known this fact if he had forgotten the name of the day before. All days are the same in New Orleans—that is, there is no Puritanism, or Scotch-Presbyterian bigotry displayed here on Sundays, any more than there is displayed in the wonderful workings of God as seen in the rising and setting of the sun; in rains and rainbows; in storms and calm; in deaths and births; in accidents and escapes—all of which occur in the government of Jehovah, without regard to the calendars of Julius Caesar, or Gregory, or any other man.

And yet, more churches, more charity, more politeness, more saloons, more pleasures, and less bigotry, less penitence, less impotence, less drunkenness, less prying into other people's business, less tattle (which is the curse of women in small towns), and less of all that belittles human nature, cannot be found in any city of equal size in the United States. And I was half-inclined to write a few Sunday Thoughts last Sunday, but when I reflected that this was just what the F. C. News wanted us to do, I concluded to wait until its ecclesiastical editor had more thoroughly done the work laid out for it a few weeks since, that is, answered the questions put to it, and to do which it was given six months.

Aye, New Orleans is, as I have already said, a wonderful city—the Paris of America. Not so populous as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and a few other cities, but about all of them in its "make-up." And just now, close on to Christmas, is a most appropriate season in which to see it—in all its glory. There is not much of a rush to "West End," or "Spanish Fort" at this season. I happened at those places last June, and was a speck amid the vast congregation of splendor, frivolity, coquetry, race, chic, and pleasure; but at this season all the elements of society, from the diamond and silk, and velvet display, to the cut-glass, calico, and gold-plated styles, are gathered, "as a hen gathering her brood," in the city of New Orleans. And there are many here from a distance. Some for mere enjoyment of the luxury of some *etiquette*; some for the grand atmosphere; some for the "Grand International French Show of Dogs," which will include a large number of Great Britain, Ireland and Canada, and it brings a sight to this fond heart, and a heave to this pure breast of mine as I reflect very often that Tom Gregory, of good old Winchester, is not here with me. Oh! how he would enjoy looking at this inter-national congregation and conglomeration of the canine species! He would give up the best house in Franklin county, I am sure, if he only knew the amount of dog worth that will be exhibited here in a day or two, and would come at once to the Crescent City. There are already some here in anticipation of the Mardi Gras, on the 26th of next February, because they wish to be certain of a lodging place on the occasion of this annual occurrence of tom-folery, this relic of barbarism, this disgrace to civilization, this corruptor of morals and which, I am sorry to have to say, is carried out in New Orleans to a success unsurpassed by any other city in America. Not, however, that I would oppose anything which yields the slightest enjoyment or pleasure to any one, provided there is not connected with such pleasure chances for all sorts of evil. Here it is that I look upon spectacular displays in theaters; upon novel reading; upon masked parties or balls; and upon Mardi Gras—all, as very pernicious. On the other hand, my conscience can see no crime, morally, in angling a fish on Sunday, any more than to wring the head from a fowl on the same day. Nor can I see the harm in slaying a person on Sunday, or selling him whatever he needs. Herein I must conclude that the city authorities of Nashville are a set of asses. I suppose they are a set of asses. I suppose they are a set of asses. I suppose they are a set of asses.

—indeed it is a happy scene, and I do hope that those who look into the windows may be able to gratify any moderate desire for what is therein for sale. But this hope is foolish. Thousands will grumble this Christmas who are blessed with enough to make them contented. Thousands will go to theaters and spend dollars upon dollars, while little children are starving around them; will go to theaters to add the doubtful characters there, arrayed in silk and diamonds, will give their money to help on and keep up frivolity, and sin, and obscenity, and then go to church on Sunday and get down on their knees in prayer to God! When wicked people see such awful mockery as this, no wonder they refuse to believe and be baptized. "—an wonder they begin to reason themselves to Heaven. And I am persuaded they are correct. Thousands will go to places of amusement—the Opera, for instance—and pay from two to ten dollars for seats; and that they care for or understand a word of Italian, but merely to see and be seen. Then they will frolic home and say their prayers. Next morning they will read with disgust the no-nonsensement I have read this morning in all the city papers, to-wit: That over one hundred Italian immigrants, in a sick and destitute condition, arrived on Monday evening from Mexico, to which country they had been duped by some railroad contractors. To satisfy myself I went down to a house at the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, and there I saw enough to arouse human sympathy, but not such mock-hollowness as belongs to the richly-arrayed who practice prayer and follow fashionable sin. There were about 100 of these poor creatures, and they were actually suffering from hunger. One of the immigrants said that they had been engaged in Italy by an agent to go to Mexico to work on a railroad, and their passage over had been paid by the agent. It was only last spring when they arrived in Mexico, and they were immediately put to work on the road. They were allowed twenty-five cents per day, and managed to make a living by supplying their tables from the vegetables that grew near the works, but when winter came the railroad people refused to increase their wages, and they left, securing passage on the Mexican City. They did not understand that they would have to bring their own provisions with them, and failed in that particular. As a consequence they were forced to accept the bounty of the captain, who did all that was possible. And I am sure that immediate steps have been taken by the good people of New Orleans—and all praying ones, either—and relief is by this time afforded. It was heart-rending to see the pitiful expression in the eyes of the little ones when they asked for something to eat. Of course I had to judge by their signs, or from what an interpreter told me.

As to politics in this State, I can only describe the situation by comparing it to that which existed in Tennessee when the Democracy divided between Wright and Wilson, and the result was the election of the Republican, Hawkins. Here, however, it appears that McEwen, present Governor, will be re-elected, and there will not be a bolt, or, if so, ineffectual to throw the State into Republican management. The misfortune in Louisiana seems to be that the Democratic party is too largely manipulated by men who are hypocrites, Republicans, or carpetbaggers, and whose skill as politicians enable them to make the downfall of the Republican party a stepping-stone to greater power in the Democratic party. In a nutshell, I think politics in this State are very rotten.

I have much more to say, but only this for the nonce.

Cowan Anti-Trap.

To the Home Journal:

I hope you will not place me as an ungrateful intruder. You have been very kind in publishing my letters, and I fully appreciate your indulgence and trust you can bear with me a little further.

Since "Temp" has expressed his solicitude for my welfare, I don't wish him to retire without my grateful acknowledgment of his sympathy.

I am not surprised that he has not heard from the Prohibition craft since the "Ohio cyclone." Over 320,000 "Prohibition cranks," encouraged and supported by hundreds of thousands of noble women, is an episode not likely to elicit much comment from the traffic side of the house. They know but for the "regulation amendment" Prohibition would have carried in Ohio. No doubt it was inaugurated mainly for this purpose, and perhaps by men who claim to occupy middle ground. (I hope Dr. Shepard will not take exceptions to this, for it is evident from his numerous communications that he has quit the "middle ground" and occupies the whole field.)

Now, Mr. Banks, you ask why there are from 20 to 30 towns and cities in Kansas which never have stopped retailing intoxicating liquors and Prohibition is the law in Kansas?

I ask, why murder is sometimes committed in Franklin county? Because the law is violated. If 20 to 30 towns and cities in Kansas continue to retail liquor, it is because whiskey is the ruling power in these towns, and wherever this is the case law is violated. We have no excuse or apology to make for a set of outlaws.

You say I would have you believe that none but total abstainers or Prohibitionists are respectable. I have never made any such assertion, or insinuation. I know that some of our best citizens are opposed to Prohibition, and they have a perfect right to their opinion. I simply believe they are wrong. History and observation bears me out in this conclusion; but if you can show me a single good reason for their position—a reason that will weigh against desolated homes, lost reputation, char-

acter, &c., I will be ready to renounce Prohibition, step back on the plank of moral sunism, and be content with what I have been all my life, in precept and practice.

You say Prohibition would, in addition to the crimes and misery growing out of intemperance, bear an army of informers, law-breakers and hypocrites. This is certainly the laziest plea you have adduced. It is supported by neither reason or facts. To say that the enactment of a wholesome law would facilitate and increase the evils it sought to destroy is highly unreasonable, and especially so when facts show entirely different results.

You seem to be posted on Kansas. In that State the average commitments to the penitentiary in 1870 and 1880 were 23 per month; in 1881, 17 per month; in 1882, 12 per month. These figures are very significant—remembering that Prohibition began in May, 1881—showing that instead of crimes increasing under Prohibition it has decreased nearly one-half, and I dare say Prohibition is as surely tried in Kansas as it could be anywhere, judging from your own statements. If it has done no other good in Kansas than to reduce crime nearly one-half, I say amen!

I will venture the assertion that the indictments in the 10th district for the last twelve months are 50 per cent. less than the year before, to say nothing of the sobriety and general good order that characterize our community, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Four-ninths of effective since October, 1882.

You say it is a wrong idea to suppose that prohibitory laws would suppress drinking. I am not certain you are correct in this. You say you have taken the trouble to write, and you find that 20 or 30 towns and cities in Kansas retail liquor. Now, there are over 250 towns and cities in Kansas, and if only 20 or 30 continue to sell whiskey, you must admit that Prohibition has suppressed drinking to a considerable extent.

You say, "What does a man of means care for prohibitory laws; he can send off and get it in quantities." If they must and will have it, let them send off and get it, and hide it, and hide themselves to drink it, for it is a heinous practice, fit only for those who love darkness. Don't let us set it up in glowing colors, surrounded by all the enticing allurements and temptations, such as generally characterize drinking saloons as an inducement to the poor man to squander his little means and the unexpecting youth his manhood. Prohibition can and will stop this—the groundwork of the monster evil.

That intemperance is a great evil no sane person will deny. Shall we do nothing to stop it? Moral sunism has grappled with the evil since it began in every conceivable way, yet the bitter fruit of intemperance yield more abundantly. We know, from casual observation, that under moral sunism alone intemperance and its attendant evils increase, while under Prohibition it is clearly shown they decrease.

I move that we place the Prohibition plank in our platform. It's a good experiment, it's honorable, it's just, it's human, it's right, it's the basis of true laws. "Thou shalt not." Very respectfully, ANTI-TRAMP.

Manono's Resignation Asked For.

The following is the full text of a resolution passed by the Virginia Legislature:

Whereas it is self-evidently improper for any man to hold the honorable and responsible position of United States Senator who, from either incapacity or indisposition, cannot or will not honestly and faithfully represent the State from which he holds his commission; and

Whereas General William Mahone was elected by the Legislature of Virginia to represent in part and State in the Senate of the United States; and

Whereas, instead of attending to the duties of his senatorial office, he has devoted himself to his post of duty for about five months while the Senate of which he was a member was in session, and spent that time in Richmond for the purpose of dictating to and controlling the Legislature of Virginia, and of so controlling it as to advance his own personal and selfish ends at the sacrifice of the honor and best interests of the State; and

Whereas the said General William Mahone claimed to be a Democrat before he was elected to represent Virginia in the United States Senate, and boasted of his Democracy in the Senate chamber after his election; and

Whereas it has become a matter of general notoriety and belief that at the time of his making this public boast a secret understanding or agreement existed between him and the Stalwart wing of the Republican party to the effect that he was to have control of the Federal patronage in Virginia, and was in return to deliver the State into the hands of that party; and

Whereas the people of Virginia, at their late election, expressed, through the largest vote they ever polled, their disapproval and condemnation of the course and conduct of their said Senator;

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the Journal of each House of the General Assembly, and that the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to send a certified copy thereof to General William Mahone.

## "How Long Have I to Live."

It is not every one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough it is the belief of most persons that their lives will be exceptionally long. However, life insurance companies are aware of the credulous weakness of those lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted.

The following is one of these authentic tables in use among insurance companies, showing the average length of life at various ages. In the first column we have the present age of persons of average health, and in the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of an assurance office and gather from their table the number of years they will give us to live. This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course sudden and premature death, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur; but this is a table of the average expectancy of an ordinary man or woman:

Age.	Years to live.
10	39
20	51
30	41
40	34
50	21
60	14
70	6
80	4

Our readers will easily gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, may reasonably be expected to extend.—[Ex.]

## Present Tariff Issue.

From the American Register.]

The pending issue before the country on the tariff is a plain one, which admits of no cavil or evasion. The present revenue tariff is subject to grave objections, as follows, to-wit:

1. It is a protective tariff; that is, a tariff which makes protection its main object, and secures a simple incident.

2. On that account it is not limited in amount to the actual or necessary wants or expenses of the Government.

3. It is not adjusted with a view to equality in the public burdens, but maintains and creates monstrous monopolies, and gives unjust advantages to a few over the many.

4. It withholds protection either totally or partially, from agricultural products needing temporary aid and encouragement, while it confers protection upon bloated monopolies not needing such aid. It repealed the ten per cent. ad valorem duty on wool, and gave but partial protection to the articles of wool, hemp, flax, and raw silk, and silk cocoons, while manufactured fabrics of the same articles were highly protected. Any one who will take the pains to look over the list of articles of import made dutiable, and those free of duty are but partially protected by this tariff, must see at once that the duties are not adjusted with any fair view to either equality in the public burdens, or to protecting articles requiring aid and encouragement. For instance: Wool, raw silk, hemp, and flax and other articles which, if properly aided and encouraged, would, in a few years, with the vast capabilities and resources of our country for their production, become able not only to compete in our markets with the imported articles, but through enlarged production even bring down the prices of those foreign products, are by this tariff so lightly protected as not to be effectively aided. And yet proper incidental protection to such articles would not produce monopolies, but foster and encourage home productive industry and labor in a way calculated to enlarge the resources, prosperity and independence of our own country. But this measure has been framed, with a view to cheapness of the raw material for the benefit of the manufacturing interests.

Finally it is clear that the present tariff is not fair, just, and equal to all the various branches of the industrial pursuits, so that reform therein is needed and required for the best interests of the people.

The present issue is, therefore, fairly and actually made on the demand for reform in the tariff. The Republican party has the responsibility and the onus of maintaining the present unfair, unjust, and unequal protective tariff against the reform which is demanded. The Democracy cannot accomplish this reform until it comes fully into power by the election of a President and a majority in both branches in Congress. When this shall occur then the Democracy will be held to the responsibility for this reform so much needed by the people. But as the issue now stands the Republican party must stand or fall on the merits or demerits of the present tariff. It is a departure from the pending issue to discuss what the Democratic party may be able to accomplish when it gets into power. That is in futuro. When that desirable event shall occur, then but not before, can the Democratic party be held to accountability.

Detraction, Slander and Defamation.

Some men, indeed too many, seek to get along in the world by perversions of truth, and by detraction, slander and defamation. This is a melancholy truth and a disgrace to human nature. Such men should be marked, and shunned as a pestilence, avoided as the poisonous Upan tree. It is a remarkable fact, that the slanderer more frequently injures his dupes, who are misled and imposed on by his slander than the object of his venom and detraction. Beware of the defamer and of all who speak evil of others.

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All parties indebted to Fitzpatrick & Gregory are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately, as the business of the firm will be closed. Unless settlements are made the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. T. D. GREGORY, Sept. 11, '83. 6m Surviving partner.

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Prof. R. A. Clark is a native of Tennessee and a christian gentleman of the highest type. He has studied and taught for twelve years in the town of Winchester, and his work and success in the classroom show him to-day one of the most accomplished teachers in Tennessee. While he is a self-made man and teacher, and no graduate, yet none of our college-bred teachers will dare question or test his ability and skill by competing, or comparing results, with him. Free from the restraints of the old college he has readily accepted natural, or Normal, methods.

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Miss Bessie Beauchamp, of Texas, takes the place vacated by Prof. Wm. McIlhenny. She has several years' experience as a teacher. We assure our patrons students that no mistake has been made in her selection. She was for years a student of President Terrill's in Missouri.

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